

University of the State of New York

# Regents' Bulletin

No. 10      October 1892

## MEDICAL SYLLABUS

*Prepared under the direction*

OF THE

STATE BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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### **NOTE**

The purpose of the following syllabus is to specify, for the guidance of candidates, the topics covered by the examinations required by law for license to practise medicine and surgery in New York state.

As this syllabus is subject to revision, candidates should always consult the latest edition.

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University of the State of New York.

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## MEDICAL SYLLABUS

### *Section I*

#### ANATOMY

##### OSTEOLOGY

**Structure and physical properties of bone.** Form of bones. Composition of bone. Surface of bones. Periosteum. Growth of bone. Number of bones.

**Spine.** General characters of a vertebra. Characters of the cervical vertebræ. Peculiar cervical vertebræ. Characters of the dorsal vertebræ. Peculiar dorsal vertebræ. Characters of the lumbar vertebræ; sacrum; coccyx.

**Skull.** Division of the bones. Bones of the cranium; occipital bone; parietal bones; frontal bones; temporal bones. Congenital fissures and gaps. Bones of the face; nasal bones; superior maxillary bones; lachrymal bones; malar bones; inferior maxillary bones.

Sutures of the skull. Lateral region of the skull. Orbita. Nasal fossæ.

**Thorax.** Sternum. Ribs. Peculiar ribs. Costal cartilages.

**Upper extremity.** Clavicle. Scapula. Humerus. Forearm: ulna; radius. Hand: carpus; metacarpus; phalanges.

**Lower extremity.** Os innominatum. Ilium. Ischium. Pubis. Pelvis: axes of pelvis; differences between the male and female pelvis. Femur. Leg: patella; tibia; fibula. Foot: tarsus; phalanges; sesamoid bones.

#### ARTICULATIONS

**General anatomy of the joints.** Cartilage. Ligament. Synovial membrane. Synovia. Forms of articulation. Movements of joints.

**Articulation of the trunk.** Articulation of the vertebral column. Temporo-maxillary articulation. Articulation of the ribs with the vertebræ. Articulation of the cartilages of the ribs with the sternum.

**Articulations of the upper extremity.** Sterno-clavicular. Scapulo-clavicular. Shoulder-joint. Elbow-joint. Radio-ulnar articulation. Wrist-joint. Articulations of the carpus. Articulations of the phalanges.

#### MUSCLES AND FASCIAE

**General anatomy.** Muscles. Tendons. Aponeuroses. Fasciæ.

**Head and face.** Occipito-frontalis. Orbicularis palpebrarum. Tensor tarsi. Levator palpebræ superioris. Rectus superior, inferior, internal and external. Superior oblique. Inferior oblique. Levator labii superioris. Levator anguli oris. Zygomatici. Orbicularis oris. Buccinator. Masseter. Temporal fascia. Temporal.

**Neck.** Superficial cervical fascia. Platysma myoides. Deep cervical fascia. Sterno-cleido-mastoid. Boundaries of the triangles of the neck. Sterno-hyoid. Sterno-thyroid. Thryo-hyoid. Omo-hyoid. Digastric. Stylo-hyoid. Inferior constrictor of pharynx; middle constrictor; inferior constrictor. Scalenus anticus. Scalenus medius. Scalenus posticus.

**Trunk.** Trapezius. Ligamentum nuchæ. Latissimus dorsi. Levator anguli scapulæ. Rhomboideus minor. Rhomboideus major. Serratus posticus superior. Serratus posticus inferior. Splenius capitis. Splenius colli. Erector spinæ. Sacro-lumbalis. Longissimus dorsi. Transversalis colli. Rectus posticus major and minor. Obliquus superior and inferior.

**Abdomen.** Obliquus externus and internus. Transversalis. Lumbar fascia. Rectus abdominus pyramidalis and quadratus lumborum. Linea alba. Lineæ semilunares and transversæ.

**Thorax.** External and internal intercostals. Infra-costales. Diaphragm.

**Upper extremity.** Pectoralis major and minor. Subclavius. Serratus magnus. Deltoid. Subscapularius. Supra-spinatus. Infra-spinatus. Teres major. Teres minor. Coraco-brachialis. Biceps. Brachialis anticus. Triceps. Subanconeus. Pronator radii teres. Flexor carpi radialis. Palmaris longus. Flexor carpi ulnaris. Flexor sublimis digitorum. Flexor profundus digitorum. Flexor longus pollicis. Pronator quadratus. Supinator longus. Extensor carpi radialis, longior and brevior. Extensor communis digitorum. Extensor carpi ulnaris. Supinator brevis. Anterior annular ligament. Posterior annular ligament. Palmar fascia.

**Surgical anatomy of the muscles of the upper extremity** in their relation to fractures of the following: Clavicle; acromion process; coracoid process; humerus; ulna; olecranon; radius.

**Lower extremity.** Iliac fascia. Psoas magnus. Psoas parvus. Iliacus. Superficial and deep fascia of the thigh. Fascia lata. Saphenous opening. Tensor vaginæ femoris. Sartorius. Quadriceps extensor cruris. Rectus femoris. Vastus externus. Vastus internus. Crureus. Adductor longus, brevis and magnus. Gluteus maximus, medius and minimus. Obturator internus. Quadrator femoris. Obturator externus. Biceps. Semitendinosus. Semimembranosus. Surgical anatomy of hamstring tendons. Tibialis anticus. Gastrocnemius. Tendo Achillis. Flexor longus pollicis. Flexor longus digitorum. Tibialis posticus. Peroneus longus. Peroneus brevis. Surgical anatomy of tendons around ankle. Anterior annular ligament. Internal annular ligament. External annular ligament.

**Surgical anatomy of the muscles of the lower extremity** in their relation to the following fractures: Femur; patella; tibia; fibula with dislocation of the foot outward.

#### ARTERIES

**General anatomy.** Subdivision into pulmonary and systemic. Distribution. Mode of division. Anastomoses. Structure of arteries. Sheath. Vasa vasorum. Capillaries.

**Course, relations, branches and surgical anatomy** of the following: Aorta. Coronary arteries. Arteria innominata. Common carotid arteries. External carotid. Superior thyroid. Lingual. Facial. Occipital. Posterior auricular. Ascending pharyngeal. Temporal. Internal maxillary. Internal carotid. Subclavian. Axillary. Brachial. Radial. Ulnar. Common iliac. Internal iliac. External iliac. Femoral. Popliteal. Anterior tibial. Dorsalis pedis. Posterior tibial. Peroneal. Pulmonary.

**Surgical anatomy** of the following: Triangles of the neck. Axilla. Bend of elbow. Scarpa's triangle. Popliteal space.

#### VEINS

**General anatomy.** Structure of veins. Subdivision into pulmonary, systemic, and portal. Anastomoses of veins. Superficial veins. Venæ comites. Structure of sinuses. Structure of veins. Valves of veins.

**Head and neck.** Facial. Temporal. Internal maxillary. External jugular. Posterior jugular. Anterior jugular. Internal jugular.

**Upper extremity.** Axillary. Subclavian. Innominate veins. Superior vena cava.

**Lower extremity.** Internal saphenous. External saphenous. Popliteal. Femoral. Common iliac. Internal iliac. Inferior vena cava.

**Portal system.** Inferior and superior mesenteric. Portal vein. **Pulmonary vein.** Distribution.

#### LYMPHATICS

**General anatomy.** Structure. Subdivision into deep and superficial. Structure of lymphatic glands. Thoracic duct. Lymphatic glands of the neck. Axillary glands. Superficial inguinal glands. Deep inguinal glands. Popliteal glands. Bronchial glands. Mesenteric glands. Lacteals of small intestine.

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

**General anatomy.** Subdivision into cerebro-spinal axis, ganglia, and nerves. Constituent elements of nervous system. Ganglia, their structure and where found. Subdivision of nerves into cerebro-spinal, and sympathetic. General anatomy of nerves.

**Spinal cord.** Membranes of the cord. Dura mater. Arachnoid. Pia mater. Ligamentum denticulatum.

Fissures and columns of cord. Structure of cord.

**Brain.** Membranes of the brain: Structure of dura mater. Arteries of the dura mater. Arachnoid. Subarachnoid space.

Cerebro-spinal fluid. Subdivision of brain into cerebrum, cerebellum, pons varolii and medulla oblongata. Weight of brain. Structure of pons varolii. Relative positions, size and weight of cerebrum and cerebellum.

**Cranial nerves.** Subdivision into groups: nerves of special sense, of common sensation and of motion. Mixed nerves. Facial nerve. Fifth nerve. Pneumo-gastric; spinal accessory.

**Brachial plexus.** Circumflex, and musculo-cutaneous nerves. Median. Ulnar. Musculo-spiral. Radial.

**Sacral plexus.** Pudic and small sciatic nerves. Great sciatic nerve. Internal popliteal. Posterior tibial nerve. Peroneal nerve. Anterior tibial nerve. Musculo-cutaneous.

**Sympathetic nerve.** Subdivisions. General description of the ganglia. Great splanchnic. Lesser splanchnic. Epigastric or solar plexus. Uterine.

#### ORGANS OF SENSE

**Skin.** Derma or true skin. Corium. Capillary layer. Epidermis or cuticle.

Appendages of the skin. Nails. Hairs. Sebaceous and sudoriferous glands.

**Tongue.** Papillæ. Follicles, and mucous glands. Muscular fibres. Arteries and nerves.

**Nose.** Cartilages. Muscles. Skin. Mucous membrane. Nasal fossæ. Mucous membrane; peculiarities of, in superior, middle and inferior meatuses.

**Eye.** Situation, form, tunics: Sclerotic, cornea and choroid, their structure. Iris. Retina. Aqueous humor. Anterior chamber. Posterior chamber. Vitreous body. Crystalline lens and its capsule. Changes produced in the lens by age.

Appendages of the eye: Eyebrows. Eyelids. Structure of the eyelids. Tarsal cartilages. Meibomian glands. Conjunctiva.

Lachrymal apparatus: lachrymal gland; lachrymal canals; lachrymal sac; nasal duct.

**Ear.** Pinna or auricle. Auditory canal. Middle ear or tympanum. Eustachian tube. Membrana tympani.

#### VISCERA

**Organs of digestion and their appendages.** Alimentary canal. Its subdivisions.

**Teeth.** General characters. Permanent teeth. Incisors, canine, bicuspid, molars. Temporary or milk teeth. Structure of the teeth. Eruption of the teeth.

**Palate.** Hard palate. Soft palate. Uvula. Pillars of the soft palate.

Tonsils: structure; arteries and veins.

**Salivary glands.** Parotid gland. Stenson's duct. Submaxillary gland. Wharton's duct. Sublingual gland.

**Pharynx.** Boundaries and structure.

**Esophagus.** Relations. Surgical anatomy.

**Abdomen.** Boundaries. Lesser apertures. Regions.

**Peritoneum.** Reflections. Lesser omentum. Great omentum. Mesentery. Mesocæcum. Mesocolon.

**Stomach.** Situation. Cardiac and pyloric orifices. Greater and lesser curvatures. Mucous membrane. Gastric follicles.

**Small intestine.** Duodenum. Jejunum. Ileum. Solitary glands. Aggregate glands.

**Larger intestine.** Cæcum. Appendix vermiformis cæci. Ileo-cæcal valve. Colon. Rectum. Solitary glands,

**Liver.** Size. Weight. Position. Surfaces and borders. Portal fissure. Lobes of the liver. Biliary ducts. Portal vein. Hepatic artery. Hepatic veins.

**Gall bladder.** Structure. Biliary ducts. Hepatic ducts Cystic and common choledic ducts.

**Pancreas.** Relations. Duct.

**Spleen.** Relations. Size and weight.

**Thorax.** Boundaries. Superior opening. Base. Parts passing through superior opening.

**Pericardium.** Structure.

**Heart.** Position. Size. Subdivision into four cavities. Circulation of blood in adult.

Right auricle: openings; valves.

Right ventricle: openings; tricuspid valve; semilunar valves; chordæ tendinæ; columnæ carneæ.

Left auricle: sinus and appendix; openings; musculi pectinati.

Left ventricle: openings; mitral and semilunar valves.

**Endocardium.** Structure of the heart. Muscular structure of auricles and ventricles. Foramen ovale. Fetal circulation. Changes in vascular system at birth.

#### ORGANS OF VOICE AND RESPIRATION

**Larynx.** Cartilages of the larynx. Thyroid, cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. Epiglottis. Glottis. False vocal cords. True vocal cords.

**Trachea.** Relations. Bronchi. Surgical anatomy of pre-laryngeal and pre-tracheal region.

**Pleura.** Reflections.

**Lungs.** Surfaces, lobes, weight, color and properties of substance of lungs. Structure. Air-cells. Pulmonary artery. Pulmonary capillaries and veins.

**Thyroid gland.** Structure. Vessels and nerves.

#### URINARY ORGANS

**Kidneys.** Relations. Dimensions. Weight. Cortical substance. Medullary substance. Ureter. Pelvis. Infundibula. Renal artery. Renal veins. Supra-renal bodies.

**Ureters.** Situation. Course. Relations. Structure.

**Bladder.** Shape. Position. Relations. Structure. Interior.

**Male urethra.** Membranous portion. Spongy portion. Structure.

## MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS

**Prostate gland.** Structure. Cowper's glands.

**Penis.** Root. Glans penis. Body. Corpora cavernosa. Corpus spongiosum. The bulb. Erectile tissue.

**Testes.** Form and situation. Size and weight. Scrotum. Tunica vaginalis. Tunica albuginea. Vas deferens; course, relations and structure.

Spermatic cord. Composition. Relations of the inguinal canal.

Vesiculae seminales. Form and size. Structure. Ejaculatory ducts.

Descent of the testes.

## FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS

Mons veneris. Labia majora. Labia minora. Clitoris. Meatus urinarius. Hymen. Vulvo-vaginal glands. Bladder. Urethra. Rectum.

**Vagina.** Relations. Structure.

**Uterus.** Situation, form, dimensions. Fundus, body and cervix. Ligaments. Cavity. Structure.

Form, size and situation in the fetus; at puberty; during and after menstruation; after parturition, and in old age.

Appendages of the uterus. Fallopian tubes. Ovaries. Graafian vesicles. Ovum. Corpus luteum. Ligament of the ovary. Round ligaments.

**Mammary glands.**

## SURGICAL ANATOMY OF

**Inguinal hernia.** Superficial fascia. Deep layer of superficial fascia. Aponeurosis of external oblique. External abdominal ring; pillars of the ring. Intercolumnar fibres and fascia. Poupart's ligament. Gimbernat's ligament. Internal oblique muscle. Triangular ligament. Cremaster. Transversalis muscle. Spermatic canal. Transversalis fascia. Internal abdominal ring. Subserous areolar tissue. Epigastric artery. Peritoneum.

**Oblique inguinal hernia.** Course and coverings. Seat of stricture. Scrotal hernia. Bubonocele. Congenital hernia. Infantile hernia.

**Direct inguinal hernia.** Course and covering. Seat of stricture. Incomplete direct hernia. Anatomical differentiation between oblique and direct inguinal hernia.

**Femoral hernia.** Superficial fascia. Internal saphenous vein. Superficial inguinal glands. Deep layer of superficial fascia. Crib-

riform fascia. Fascia lata. Saphenous opening. Crural arch. Gimbernat's ligament. Crural sheath. Deep crural arch. Crural canal. Femoral or crural ring. Position of parts around the ring. Septum crurale. Descent of femoral hernia. Covering of femoral hernia. Varieties of femoral hernia. Seat of stricture.

**Perineum and ischio-rectal region.** Ischio-rectal region ; boundaries. Superficial fascia. External sphincter. Internal sphincter. Ischio-rectal fossa. Perineum. Superficial and deep layer of the superficial fascia. Muscles of the male perineum. Muscles of the female perineum. Transverse perineal artery. Deep perineal fascia ; anterior and posterior layer. Artery of the bulb. Levator ani. Pelvic fascia. Obturator fascia. Recto-vesical fascia.

### *Section 2*

## PHYSIOLOGY

**Structure of the elementary tissues.** Cells. Nucleus. Inter-cellular substance. Fibers. Tubules. Epithelium. Connective tissue. Cartilage. Bone.

**Blood.** Quantity of blood. Coagulation of blood. Conditions affecting coagulation. The blood corpuscles. Physical and chemical characters of red blood cells. The white corpuscles or blood leucocytes. Chemical composition of the blood. The serum. Gases contained in the blood. Blood crystals. Derivatives of haemoglobin. Development of the blood. Uses of the blood.

**Circulation of the blood.** Systemic pulmonary and portal circulation. Velocity of the circulation. Agents concerned in the circulation.

**Physiology of the heart.** Arteries, capillaries and veins.

**Respiration** Mechanism of respiration. Respiratory movements. Quantity of air respired. Vital or respiratory capacity. Force excited in respiration. Changes of the air in respiration. Changes produced in the blood by respiration. Effects of respiration on the circulation. Apnoea. Dyspnoea. Asphyxia.

**Food and diet.** Classification of foods ; foods containing chiefly nitrogenous bodies ; carbohydrate bodies ; fatty bodies. Effects of cooking. Effects of an insufficient diet. Starvation. Effects of improper food. Effects of too much food.

**Digestion.** Mastication. Insalivation. Salivary glands and saliva. Influence of the nervous system on the secretion of saliva. Swallowing or deglutition. Passage of food through the alimentary canal.

**Digestion of food in the stomach.** Gastric juice. Functions of the gastric juice. Movements of the stomach. Influence of the nervous system on gastric digestion. Digestion of the stomach after death. Vomiting.

**Digestion in the intestines.** The pancreas and its secretion. Functions of the liver. The bile. Changes which take place in the food during its passage through the small intestine. Process of digestion in the large intestine. Movements of the intestines. Defecation. Gases contained in the stomach and intestines.

**Absorption.** Properties of lymph and chyle. Absorption by the lymphatic lacteal vessels. Absorption by the lymphatic vessels. Absorption by the blood vessels.

**Animal heat.** Variations in bodily temperature. Sources of heat. Loss of heat. Production of heat. Inhibitory heat center.

**Organs and tissues of secretion.** Serous and synovial membranes. Mucous membranes. Mammary gland. Lachrymal gland. Skin.

**Mammary secretion.** Milk.

Composition of human milk. Milk globules. Curdling of milk. Salts of milk.

**Skin.** As means of protection. As an organ of touch. Its secretory and excretory functions. As an absorbing organ. Its part in the regulation of the temperature of the body.

**Kidneys.** The urine. Physical properties. Chemical composition. Reaction Average daily quantity of chief constituents in health. Specific gravity and variations. Abnormal constituents: —(a) Serum-albumin; (b) Globulin; (c) Ferments; (d) Peptones; (e) Blood; (f) Bile acids; (g) Casts; (h) Fats; (i) Micro-organisms; (j) Pus; (k) Mucous; (l) Epithelia; (m) Crystals.

Urea, sources and proportion of, to other solid constituents of urine or uric acid. Micturition.

**Muscular system.** Unstriped muscle. Striated muscle. Physiology of muscle at rest and in activity. Rigor mortis. Actions of voluntary and of involuntary muscles.

**Nutrition.** Income and expenditure of the body (supply and waste).

Sources of income: —(a) food and drink; (b) oxygen.

Sources and objects of expenditure: —(a) common wear and tear; (b) manifestation of force in the form of either heat or motion; (c) manifestation of nerve force in physiological processes.

**Nervous system.** Elementary structure of the nervous system. Functions of nerve fibers. Laws of conduction in nerve fibers. Functions of nerve centers.

**Cerebro-spinal nervous system.** Spinal cord and its nerves. Functions of the spinal cord. Medulla oblongata. Structure and distribution of the fibers of the medulla oblongata. Pons Varolii. Structure of the cerebrum. Functions of the cerebrum. Cerebellum. Structure and functions of the cerebellum.

**Cranial nerves.** Nerves of special sense:—olfactory; optic; auditory; part of the glosso-pharyngeal; part of the fifth.

Nerves of motion:—third; fourth; lesser division of the fifth; sixth; facial; and hypo glossal.

Mixed nerves:—glosso-pharyngeal; vagus; and spinal accessory.

**The senses.** Sense of touch. Sense of taste. Sense of smell. Sense of hearing. Sense of sight.

**Sympathetic nervous system.** Vertebral ganglia. Prevertebral or collateral ganglia. Terminal ganglia. Ganglia of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

**Physiology of the female sexual organs.** Development of the Graaffian vesicles. Relation of menstruation to the discharge of ova. Source and characters of menstrual discharge. Menstrual life.

**Physiology of the male sexual organs.** Seminal fluid. Spermatozoa. Secretion of Cowper's glands. Secretion of the prostate.

## HYGIENE

**General survey of the laws of health.** Preventable diseases. Endemic, epidemic and filth diseases. Nuisances. School and domestic sanitation. The site and construction of dwellings, hospitals and other public buildings. Water and ice supply. Contagion and infection. Climatic states. Heating and ventilation. Disinfection. House-waste and sewage. Antiseptics. Diseases of artisans. Effects of alcoholics. Quarantine. Manufacturing and other industries prejudicial to health. Impure and adulterated foods and drinks. Putrefaction and fermentation. Soil pollution. Roadways and water-ways. Contamination of streams. Physical training.

## *Section 3*

## CHEMISTRY

**Elements:** their nature; their groupings. Atomic theory. Molecules. Chemical affinity and cohesion. Atomic weights.

Notation. Nomenclature. Laws of combination. Valency, quantitative equivalence. Electrical relations of the elements. Reactions. Radicals. Acids, bases and salts. Volume combination.

**Individual elements** as studied separately. Preparation. Occurrence in a free state. Qualities. Combinations. Medicinal uses in the free state and application of compounds.

**Nature of organic bodies.** Proximate analysis and ultimate analysis. Transformation of organic bodies:—fermentation; putrefaction; decay. Hydro-carbons:—Marsh gas. Chloroform. Iodoform. Methyl alcohol. Ethyl alcohol. Ethyl oxide (Sulphuric ether). Chloral. Formic acid. Acetic acid. Butyric acid. Lactic acid. Oxalic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid. Oil of turpentine. Camphor. Benzine.

**Sugar and starches.** Saccharoses. Glucoses. Amyloses. Sucrose. Lactose. Glucose. Amylose. Dextrin.

**Hydrogen cyanide.** Tests for cyanides. Amine.

**Important alkaloids.** Source and properties.

**Animal chemistry.** Albumin. Globulin. Vitellin. Casein. Fibrin. Peptones. Principal chemical constituents of bones, teeth, muscular tissue, brain and nerve tissue, blood, chyle, lymph, milk and the digestive secretions.

**Urine.** Characteristics of normal urine. Reactions. Abnormal coloring matter. Blood colors. Biliary coloring matters Chlorides. Phosphates. Oxalates. Uric acid. Albumen. Mucus. Pus. Sugar. Quantitative analysis. Composition of urinary sediments and urinary calculi.

**Poisons.** Common poisons and their antidotes.

**Metric system.** The theory of its construction, and equivalents in Troy weight.

Thermometer readings and comparisons; Fahrenheit, centigrade, Reaumer.

#### *Section 4*

### SURGERY

**Inflammation.** Definition. Causes. Varieties. Extension of inflammation. Micro-organisms which are associated with surgical diseases. Pathology. Symptoms. Termination of inflammation.

**Destructive inflammatory processes.** Suppuration. Abscess. Sinus and fistule. Ulceration. Ulcers. Mortification or gangrene.

Hospital gangrene. Erysipelas. Sapremia. Septicemia. Pyemia. Scrofula. Tuberculosis. Syphilis. Rickets or rachitis. Tumors. Special tumors. Wounds. Shock.

**Mode of repair and treatment of wounds.**

**Anæsthesia.**

**Operatic surgery.** Preparation of the patient and of the surgeon, and mode of conducting operations. Control of hemorrhage. Sutures. Dressings. Bandages. Counter-irritation. Abstraction of blood. Aspiration. Tapping.

**Surgery of special structures.** Diseases and injuries of the skin and its appendages and of the cutaneous tissues. Verruca. Clavus. Furuncle. Carbuncle. Lupus. Arabian elephantiasis. Burns. Frost-bite. Chilblain. Onchitis. Ingrowing toe-nail.

**Diseases and injuries of muscles, tendons and bursæ.** Wounds of muscles and tendons. Dislocation of muscles and tendons. Inflammation of tendons. Deformities from muscular paralysis. Contraction. Rigidity. Myotomy. Tenotomy. Contraction of the palmar fascia and its digital prolongations. Thecal cyst or ganglion. Inflammation of the bursæ or bursitis. Bursal tumors. Bunion.

**Diseases and injuries of the nerve-centers and nerves.** Diseases and injuries of the brain. Meningocele and encephalocele. Hydrocephalus. Inflammation of the brain from surgical causes. Injuries of the brain. Concussion. Contusion and laceration of the brain. Compression of the brain. Tumors of the brain. Diseases and injuries of the spinal cord. Hydrorachis. Inflammation of the spinal cord from surgical causes. Wounds of the spinal cord. Concussion or contusion and laceration of the cord. Neuritis. Injuries of nerves. Neuralgia. Tetanus. Hydrophobia. Traumatic delirium tremens.

**Diseases and injuries of the heart and bloodvessels.** Wounds of the pericardium and heart. Diseases and injuries of the arteries, veins and capillaries. Phlebitis. Hypertrophy and varicosity of veins. Diseases of lymphatics. Lymphangitis. Lymphadenitis. Varicose lymphatic vessels. Injuries and diseases of arteries. Wounds of arteries. Traumatic aneurism. Arterio-venous wounds and fistules. Simple arterio-venous fistule or aneurismoid varix. Sacculated arterio-venous fistule. Arteritis and degenerative changes in arteries. Atheromatous degeneration and calcification of arteries. Aneurism. Ligation of arterial trunks in continuity. Ligation of special arteries. Arterial varix.

**Diseases and injuries of bones.** Periostitis. Ostitis. Necrosis. Caries. Central caries. Epiphysitis. Hypertrophy and atrophy of bone. Osteomalacia. Softening of bone. Tumors in bone. Injuries of bones. Fractures. Repair of fractures. Treatment of open fractures. Ununited fractures. Deformed or vicious union of fractures. Special fractures. Vertebræ. Cranium. Face. Nasal bones and cartilages. Malar bone. Zygoma. Superior maxillary bone. Inferior maxillary bone. Hyoid bone. Cartilages of the larynx. Sternum. Ribs. Costal cartilages. Pelvic bones. Clavicle. Scapula. Humerus. Bones of the forearm, near the wrist-joint. Carpus. Metacarpus. Phalanges. Femur. Shaft of the femur. Patella. Tibia and fibula. Bones of the foot.

**Diseases and injuries of the joints, cartilages and ligaments.** Synovitis. Hemarthrosis. Arthritis. Gonorrhœal arthritis. Tubercular arthritis. Tuberculous arthritis of special joints. Tuberculosis of vertebral articulations (spondylitis. Pott's disease). Tuberculosis of the sacro-iliac articulation. Tuberculosis of hip-joint. Syphilitic arthritis. Osteo-arthritis (arthritis deformans). Atrophic arthritis (Charcot's disease). Hysterical and neuralgic joint affections. Ankylosis. Loose bodies in joints. Injuries of joints. Wounds of joints. Dislocations. Treatment of old dislocations. Special dislocations. Vertebræ. Atlo-axoid and occipito-atloid. Dorsal vertebræ. Ribs from the vertebral column. Dislocations of the coccyx, jaw, sternum, clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna (upper end of ulna, lower end of ulna), carpus, metacarpal bones, phalanges of the hand and femur. Old dislocations of the femur. Dislocations of the tibia, patella, fibula, ankle-joint and various bones of the tarsus. Dislocation of cartilages. Costal cartilages. Ensiform cartilage. Semi-lunar cartilages. Operations upon joints. Excision of joints. Temporo-maxillary joint. Shoulder-joint. Elbow-joint. Wrist-joint. Metacarpo-phalangeal and inter-phalangeal joints. Hip-joint. Knee-joint. Ankle-joint. Metatarso-tarsal, metatarso-phalangeal and inter-phalangeal joints.

**Injuries and surgical diseases of the respiratory organs.** Surgical diseases and injuries of the nose. Foreign bodies in the nose. Epistaxis. Nasal catarrh. Nasal polyps. Abscess of the antrum. Edema of the glottis. Fracture of the larynx and trachea. Foreign bodies in the air-passages. Tumors of the larynx and trachea. Tracheotomy. Intubation of the larynx. Penetrating wounds of the chest. Contusions and abscesses. Surgical treatment of pleural effusions. Mediastinal tumors and abscesses. Diseases of the thyroid body.

**Surgical diseases of the mouth.** Cleft palate. Epithelioma of the lip. Tumors of the mouth. Alveolar abscess. Tumors of the jaw. Necrosis of the jaw. Diseases of the tongue. Inflammation of the tongue. Epithelioma of the tongue. Diseases of the tonsils. Salivary fistule. Retro-pharyngeal abscess. Diseases of the esophagus. Foreign bodies in the esophagus. Tumors of the esophagus. Stricture of the esophagus.

**Injuries and surgical diseases of the abdomen and pelvis.** Modes of operating within the abdomen and pelvis. Traumatic peritonitis. Tapping the abdomen. Abdominal and pelvic abscesses. Diseases and injuries of the stomach. Foreign bodies in the stomach. Wounds of the stomach. Operations upon the stomach. Gastrotomy. Gastrotomy. Tumors of the stomach. Stricture of gastric orifices. Diseases and injuries of the intestines. Foreign bodies. Rupture. Wounds and perforating ulcers of the intestines. Intestinal obstruction. Tumors of the intestines and omentum. Operations on the intestines. Appendicitis and typhilitis. Colotomy. Laparo-colotomy. Resection of the intestine. Intestinal anastomosis. Diseases and injuries of the liver. Malignant diseases of the liver. Diseases and injuries of the gall-bladder. Cholecystotomy. Cholecystectomy. Diseases and injuries of the spleen. Diseases and injuries of the pancreas. Diseases and injuries of the uterus and its appendages. Tumors of the ovary. Diseases of the Fallopian tubes. Hernia. Strangulated hernia. Kelotomy. Special hernias. Inguinal hernia. Femoral hernia. Umbilical hernia.

**Surgical diseases of the rectum.** Pruritus of the anus. Inflammation of the rectum. Foreign bodies in the rectum. Impacted feces. Prolapse of the rectum. Hemorrhoids. External hemorrhoids. Rectal abscess. Anal fistule. Recto-vesical, recto-urethral and recto-vaginal fistules. Anal fissure. Ulceration of the anus and rectum. Stricture of the rectum. Malignant disease of the anus and rectum. Non-malignant rectal tumors.

**Injuries and surgical diseases of the urinary organs.** Diseases and injuries of the kidney. Movable and floating kidney. Hydro-nephrosis. Pyo-nephrosis. Suppurative nephritis. Perinephritis. Tuberculosis of the kidney. Renal calculi. Renal fistule. Tumors of the kidney. Injuries of the kidney. Open wounds of the kidney. Operations upon the kidney. Aspiration. Nephorrhaphy. Nephrotomy. Nephro-lithotomy. Nephrectomy. The ureter. The bladder. Exstrophy. Pervious urachus.

Displacements. Cystitis, acute and chronic. Tuberculosis of the bladder. Vesical neuroses. Paralysis. Atony. Vesical fistule. Foreign bodies in the bladder. Injuries of the bladder. Retention of urine. Suppression of urine. Incontinence of urine. Hematuria. Pneumo-uria. Chyluria. Operations upon the bladder. Aspiration. Lithotrity. Tumors of the bladder. Papillomata. Carcinomata. Myxomata. Vesical calculi. Perineal cystotomy (and lithotomy). Lateral perineal cystotomy (and lithotomy). Median perineal cystotomy (and lithotomy). Supra-pubic cystotomy (and lithotomy). The prostate. Prostatic tuberculosis. Hypertrophy of the prostate. Tumors of the prostate. Prostatic calculi. The urethra. Congenital malformations. Prolapse of urethra. Urethritis. Specific urethritis. Stricture of the urethra. Organic stricture. Exploration of the urethra. Dilatation of the urethra. Urethral fever. Urethral fistule. Calculi and foreign bodies. Tumors. Fibro-vascular tumors. Injuries of the urethra. Operations upon the urethra. Catheterization. Catheterization of the female. Internal urethrotomy. External urethotomy. Dilatation of the female urethra.

**Injuries and surgical diseases of the male reproductive organs.** The scrotum. Elephantiasis. Epithelioma. Contusions of scrotum. Wounds. Hydrocele. Hydrocele of the spermatic cord. Hydrocele in the female. Hematocele of the tunica-vaginalis. Varicocele. Ligation of the spermatic veins. The testicle. Congenital abnormalities. Malposition of the testicle. Epididymitis. Orchitis. Tumors. Spermatorrhea. The penis. Phimosis. Paraphimosis. Balanitis. Herpes. Chancre and chancroid of the penis. Tumors of the penis. Papilloma. Carcinoma. Injuries of the penis. Excision of the penis.

**Injuries and surgical diseases of the female reproductive organs.** Adhesion of the labia. Wounds. Contusions. Pudendal hematocele or thrombus. Abscess. Edema. Gangrene. Warts. Epithelioma. Tumors. Hypertrophy of clitoris. Pruritus of the vulva. Vaginismus. Lacerations of the perineum. Malformations of the vagina. Incomplete vagina. Absence of vagina. External closure of vagina. Acquired stenosis and atresia. Stricture. Atresia. Retained menses. Prolapse of vagina. Tumors. Gonorrhea. Vaginitis. Vesico-vaginal fistule. Utero-vesical fistule. Vesico-utero-vaginal fistule. Surgical affections of the uterus. Malpositions. Procidentia uteri. Retroversion. Anteversion. Uterine flexions. Laceration of the cervix uteri. Inversion of the

uterus. Amputation. Dysmenorrhea. Tumors of the uterus (myo-fibromata; cysto-fibromata; uterine polypi). Carcinoma of the uterus. Sarcoma of the uterus. Elongation of cervix uteri. Extirpation of the uterus. Diseases of the ovaries. Ovaritis. Displacements. Oöphorectomy. Tumors of the ovaries. Ovariotomy. Hydrosalpinx. Pyosalpinx. Cysts of the broad ligament. Hydrocele of the round ligament. Peri-uterine hematocoele.

**Amputations.** Special amputations. Shoulder-joint. Arm. Elbow-joint. Forearm. Wrist-joint. Inter-carpal and carpo-metacarpal amputations. Amputation of the hand. Through the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. Amputation of the thumb. Phalanges of the hand. Hip joint. Thigh. Amputation at the knee-joint. Of the leg. Through the ankle-joint. Through the mediatarsal joint (Chopart's). Amputation through the tarso-metatarsal joint (Lisfranc's). Amputation through the metatarsus.

**Surgical diseases of the breast.** Diseases of the mammary glands. Mammary neuralgia. Inflammation of the breast. Chronic inflammation of the breast. Abscess of the breast. Malignant eczema of the aureola (Paget's disease). Tumors of the breast. Excision of the breast.

**Deformities, or orthopaedic surgery.** Torticollis. Spinal curvatures; scoliosis; kyphosis; lordosis. Webbed fingers. Pes varus. Pes valgus. Pes equinus. Pes calcaneus. Pes planus. Deformities of the knee and leg.

**Simulated injuries and surgical diseases; the detection of malingering.**

#### *Section 5*

#### OBSTETRICS

**Anatomy of the female pelvis, including the sexual organs.** The pelvis obstetrically considered. Deformities. Pelvimetry. External and internal organs of generation.

**Menstruation.** Definition. Time of occurrence and cessation. Phenomena. Relations of ovulation and menstruation.

**Ovulation.** Ovary. Anatomy and development of Graafian follicle. Anatomy of ovum. Mechanism of escape of ovule and transmission to tubes and uterus. Formation of the corpus luteum.

**Fertilization.** Development of embryo and fetus in the different months of pregnancy. Amnion and chorion. Liquor amnii. Diseases and abnormalities of amnion and chorion. Umbilical cord.

Development and abnormalities. The deciduæ. Development and diseases. Placenta. Development, anomalies and diseases. Fetal circulation. Diseases of fetus in utero.

**Pregnancy.** Its diagnosis, physiology and pathology. Abortion, miscarriage and premature labor. Injuries and accidents.

**Labor.** Normal. Physiology, mechanism and management.

**Dystocia.** Maternal obstructions. Fetal obstructions. Due to accidents to mother or child. Prolapse of cord. Placenta prævia. Post-partum hemorrhage. Rupture of uterus.

**Obstetric operations.** Induction of premature labor and abortion. Forceps. Version. Embryotomy. Caesarean section and its modifications, and abdominal section for obstetrical complications. Inversion of uterus.

**The puerperium.** Physiology. Management.

**The newborn.** Physiology. Management. Injuries to, during labor. Diseases.

**Extra-uterine pregnancy.** Causes. Pathology. Management.

**Medical diseases peculiar to women.**

#### *Section 6*

**Local disturbances of the circulation.** Anemia. Ischemia. Hyperemia :—(a) Active or arterial hyperemia ; (b) Passive or mechanical hyperemia. Thrombosis and embolism. Hemorrhage. Dropsy. Pneumatosis.

**Inflammation.** Causes of inflammation. Phenomena of inflammation. Inflammatory hyperemia. Inflammatory exudation and suppuration. Inflammatory new formation. Symptoms of inflammation. Divisions of inflammation.

**General disturbances of nutrition.** Imperfect nutrition, or retrograde metamorphosis. Atrophy. Simple (quantitative) atrophy. Degenerations, or qualitative atrophy :—(a) Albuminous infiltration ; (b) Fatty infiltration, fatty metamorphosis ; (c) Pigmentary infiltration ; (d) Calcification and petrification—calculous formation ; (e) Lardaceous, or amyloid degeneration.

Corpora amylacea, myelin ; (f) Colloid metamorphosis ; (g) Mucous metamorphosis ; (h) Edematous, or serous infiltration ; (i) Croupous metamorphosis. Gangrene. Progressive metamorphosis. Regeneration. Hypertrophy. Tumors. New formation of con-

nective tissue and of vessels:—(a) New formation of vascular connective tissue as regeneration, or as cicatricial tissue (healing); (b) New formation of vascular connective tissue in the form of connective tissue hypertrophy or induration; (c) New formation of vascular connective tissue in the form of connective tissue tumor. (Fibroma Myxoma); (d) Vascular tumor, or angioma; (e) New formation of vascular connective tissue in form of papillæ with epithelial covering (Papilloma). New formation of endothelium; of neuroglia; of fatty tissue; of elastic tissue; of osseous tissue; of cartilaginous tissue; of muscular tissue; of nervous tissue.

**Heteroplasia, or heterologous new formation of connective tissue.** Sarcoma. Syphiloma. Lupus. Lepra. Connective tissue cancer.

**New formation of cytogenic tissue.** Hyperplastic formation of cytogenic tissue. Heteroplasia, or heterologous formation of cytogenic tissue:—(a) Tubercl-scrofulosis; (b) Lymphatic new formation; lymphoma.

**New formation of true epithelium.** New formation of epithelium alone. New formation of epithelium and of vascular connective tissue. New formation of glandular tissue; adenoma.

**Cancer or carcinoma.** Epithelial cancer. Epithelioma. Endothelial cancer. Connective tissue cancer.

**Cysts, encysted tumor, cystoma.**

**Combined new formations, mixed tumors.**

#### PATHOLOGY OF THE BLOOD

**General considerations.** Anomalies of the size and shape of blood-corpuscles. Anemia in general. Acute anemia, or oligemia. Chronic anemia. Chronic anemia from direct or indirect loss of blood — chronic anemia by lessened supply of food — inanition anemia. Chlorosis. Addison's disease.

**Changes in the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.**

**Changes in the amount of albumen in the blood.** Hypalbuminosis. Hyperalbuminosis.

**Changes in the amount of water in the blood.** Diminution of the amount of water in the blood. Increase of the amount of water in the blood.

**Excess of fat in the blood.**

**Changes in the fibrin of the blood.** Hypinosis. Hyperinosis.

**Plethora.**

**Leucocythemia.** Pseudo-leucocythemia (adenia).

**Melanemia.**

**Icterus. Jaundice** Mechanical, or hepatogenic jaundice. Chemical, or hematogenic jaundice.

**Suffocation.**

**Uremia.** Ammoniemia. Hydrothionemia. Acetonemia. Uric acid dyscrasia. True gout, podagra.

**Diabetes mellitus. Glycosura.** Diabetes insipidus, polyuria. Diabetes inositus.

**Pyemia.** (Septico-pyemia) Septicemia, or ichorrhemia. Embolic pyemia, pyemia proper.

**Fever.** Regulation of animal heat.

**Marasmus.** Senile marasmus. Marasmus as a result of disease. Hemorrhagic diathesis.

## DIAGNOSIS

Previous history of the patient.

**General examination.** Physical condition of the patient. Position of the patient. Structure of the body and nutrition. Skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue:—(a) State of nutrition of the skin; (b) Perspiration; (c) Color of the skin; (d) Pathological appearances of the skin which are of general diagnostic value—(1) Acute exanthematous diseases, (2) Exanthemata from poisons and the use of medicines, (3) Hemorrhages in the skin, (4) Scars; (e) Edema of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue (edema, anasarca); (f) Emphysema of the skin.

**Temperature of the body.** Fever. Methods of taking the temperature. Normal temperature of the body. Elevated temperature. Subnormal temperature. Diagnostic value of the temperature. Local elevation or lowering of the temperature.

## EXAMINATION OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS

**Examination of the lungs.** Topographical anatomy of the lungs. The anatomical boundaries of the lungs with reference to the thorax.

**Inspection of the thorax.** Normal form of the thorax and normal respiration. Pathological forms of thorax. Anomalies of respiration.

**Palpation of the thorax.** Pain caused by pressure upon the thorax. Testing the movement during respiration.

**Percussion.** Qualities of sounds. The conditions that de-

termine the quality of the sounds and their production in the body. Topographical percussion. Determining the parietal boundaries of organs.

**Percussion of the thorax.** Methods. Normal sound over the lungs, trachea and larynx. The normal boundaries of the lungs. Abnormal sound over the lungs. Abnormal position of the border of the lungs. The second quality of sound which is found over diseased lungs.

**Auscultation of the lungs.** Methods of auscultation. Auscultatory signs in normal respiration. Pathological sounds in the respiratory apparatus.

**Palpation of vocal fremitus.** (Auscultation of the voice.)

**Exploratory puncture of the pleura.**

**Measuring the thorax.**

**Cough and expectoration.** General characteristics of the expectoration. Foreign substances in the sputum which are visible to the unaided eye. Microscopical examination of the sputum.

#### EXAMINATION OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS

**Examination of the heart.**

**Inspection and palpation of the region of the heart.** The apex-beat. Alteration in the width and strength of the apex-beat. The neighborhood of the heart in general. The epigastrium.

**Percussion of the heart.** Normal percussion figure of the heart. Methods of percussion. Enlargement of the area of heart-dullness. Diminution or loss of heart-dullness. Displacement (dislocation) of the heart-dullness.

**Auscultation of the heart.** Method and normal condition. Pathological changes in the heart-sounds. Organic endocardial heart-murmurs. Inorganic, anaemic murmurs. (Synonym: accidental, or blood murmurs) Pericardial murmurs (friction sounds).

**Pulse.** Normal pulse. Pathological frequency of the pulse. Want of rhythm of the pulse. Quality of the pulse. Symmetry of the radial pulse.

**Inspection and palpation of veins.** Increased fulness of veins. Phenomena of circulation in the jugular veins. Phenomena of circulation in other veins. Venous thrombosis.

**Auscultation of veins.**

**Examination of the blood.** Color of the blood. Microscopic examination of the blood.

**Examination of the digestive apparatus.** Mouth, palate and pharyngeal cavity. Examination of the esophagus.

**Examination of the stomach.** Inspection. Percussion. Auscultation.

**Examination of the intestines.** Inspection. Percussion. Auscultation.

#### INSPECTION OF THE ABDOMEN

**Examination of the liver.** Inspection. Palpation. Percussion.

**Examination of the spleen.** Inspection. Palpation. Percussion.

**Examination of the pancreas, omentum, retro-peritoneal glands.**

**Examination of the contents of the stomach.**

**Vomiting and the examination of what is vomited.**

**Examination of the urinary apparatus.**

**Examination of the kidneys.** Anatomy. Local examination of the kidneys.

**Examination of ureters and bladder.**

#### EXAMINATION OF THE URINE

Normal urine. Pathological urine: (a) Sediments of organic bodies, or direct products of these; (b) Inorganic sediments; (c) Examination of the urinary constituents in solution.

**Bile pigments and bile-acids.**

**The urine as affected by medicines.**

**Methods of examination in diseases of the reproductive organs.**

### *Section 7*

#### PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

##### DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS

**Diseases of the nasal passages.** Acute coryza. Chronic coryza. Ozæna.

**Bronchitis.** Acute catarrhal bronchitis. Acute capillary bronchitis. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis. Croupous or plastic bronchitis. Bronchiectasis.

**Diseases of the lungs and pleura.** Acute lobar pneumonia. Lobular pneumonia. Interstitial pneumonia. Pulmonary oedema. Pulmonary infarction. Pulmonary apoplexy. Pulmonary gangrene. Pulmonary collapse. Pulmonary emphysema. Pleurisy: (a) Acute. (b) Sub-acute. (c) Suppurative. (d) Adhesive. (e) Cancer of the

pleura. (f) Hydropneumothorax. (h) Hemothorax. Pulmonary phthisis: (a) Acute phthisis. (b) Chronic phthisis. (c) Chronic fibrous phthisis. (d) Chronic tubercular phthisis.

#### DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

##### INCLUDING DISEASES OF THE LIVER, SPLEEN AND PANCREAS

**Diseases of the mouth.** Stomatitis: (a) Catarrhal; (b) Follicular; (c) Ulcerative. Thrush. Parotitis.

**Diseases of the pharynx.** Tonsilitis. Inflammation.

**Diseases of the esophagus.** Inflammations. Cancer.

**Diseases of the stomach.** Inflammations: (a) Acute; (b) Subacute; (c) Chronic; (d) Phlegmonous. Dyspepsia. Cancer and ulcer. Neuroses. Hematemesis. Dilatation.

**Diseases of the intestines.** Enteritis. Diarrhea. Cholera morbus. Cholera infantum. Dysentery. Appendicitis. Typhlitis. Perityphlitis. Intestinal ulcers. Intestinal hemorrhage. Intestinal obstruction. Waxy degeneration. Cancer. Rectitis. Intestinal parasites. Intestinal colic. Constipation. Peritonitis. Ascites.

**Diseases of the liver.** Hyperemia (active and passive). Inflammations. (a) Interstitial hepatitis or cirrhosis. (b) Circumscribed hepatitis or abscess. (c) Diffused hepatitis or acute yellow atrophy. Perihepatitis. Pylephlebitis. Degenerations: (a) Amyloid. (b) Fatty. (c) Pigmentary. (d) Atrophic. New growths: (a) Cancer. (b) Gummata. (c) Hydatids. (d) Tuberle. Diseases of the gall ducts and gall-bladder. Jaundice. Functional derangements.

**Diseases of the pancreas.** Acute diseases. Degenerations. (a) Fatty. (b) Waxy. Morbid growths (cancer, tubercle, etc.). Cysts. Calculi.

**Diseases of the spleen.** Hyperemia. Inflammation, including embolism and infarction. Hypertrophy. Degenerations. Morbid growths. Parasites.

#### DISEASES OF THE HEART, BLOOD-VESSELS AND KIDNEYS

**Diseases of the heart.** Pericarditis. Endocarditis. Valvular lesions. Hypertrophy. Dilation. Myocarditis. Degenerations. Atrophy. Thrombosis. Aneurism. Morbid growths and parasites. Tuberculosis of the pericardium. Pneumohydropericardium. Syphilitic disease of the heart.

**Diseases of the blood-vessels.** Diseases of the arteries. Acute endarteritis. Chronic endarteritis. Periarteritis. Degenerations: (a) Fatty (b) Waxy; (c) Calcareous. Syphilitic. Hypertrophy. Atrophy and narrowing.

**Diseases of the kidneys.** The urine: Normal constituents; urinary sediments. Acute uremia. The kidneys: Renal hypere-  
mia; renal hemorrhage; Bright's diseases — (a) Parenchymatous  
nephritis, (b) Interstitial nephritis, (c) Amyloid degeneration.  
Cystic kidney.

Nephritic colic. Parasites. Hematuria. Chyluria.

#### DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

INCLUDING DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, SPINAL CORD AND FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS  
DISEASES

**Diseases of the brain.** Cerebral hyperemia (active or passive). Cerebral anemia. Meningitis. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism. Cerebral softening. Cerebral apoplexy. Abscesses of the brain. Cerebral tumors. Sclerosis of the brain. Hypertrophy of the brain.

**Diseases of the spinal cord and its meninges.** Spinal hyper-  
emia. Spinal meningitis. Acute myelitis. Chronic myelitis. Non-inflammatory softening. Acute bulbar paralysis. Infantile spinal paralysis. Acute spinal paralysis of adults. Chronic anterior myelitis. Progressive muscular atrophy. Cerebro-spinal sclerosis. Locomotor ataxia. Spasmodic tabes dorsalis. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. Spinal apoplexy.

**Functional diseases of the nervous system.** Epilepsy. Hys-  
teria. Hystero-epilepsy. Catalepsy. Chorea. Sunstroke. Ten-  
tanus. Facial paralysis. Paralysis agitans. Chronic lead poison-  
ing. Chronic mercurialism. Vertigo. Neuralgia. Migraine. Ec-  
lampsia. Sea-sickness.

#### GENERAL DISEASES

**Acute diseases.** Typhoid fever. Cholera. Diphtheria. Cere-  
bro-spinal meningitis. Septicemia. Pyemia. Erysipelas. Acute  
miliary tuberculosis.

Yellow fever. Typhus fever. Relapsing fever. Small-pox  
Varicella. Scarlet fever. Influenza. Whooping cough. Hydro-  
phobia.

Intermittent fever. Remittent fever. Pernicious fever. Dengue  
fever. Chronic malarial infection.

**Chronic diseases.** Rheumatism. Gout. Diabetes. Anemia.  
Chlorosis. Progressive pernicious anemia. Leucocythemia. Pseu-  
do-leukæmia. Addison's disease. Ammonemia. Hemophilia  
Scurvy. Purpura. Myxedema. Scrofula. Rickets. Alcoholism.  
Trichinosis. Syphilis.

**Diseases resulting from electrical shock.**

## MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

BY EXAMINERS REPRESENTING THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND  
THE ECLECTIC STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacology.

The pharmacopœia and dispensatory.

Officinal preparations.

Methods of administering medicines.

Weights and measures.

Prescription writing.

Pharmaceutical incompatibilities.

Methods in which medicines operate, representing classifications.

Agents promoting waste.

Emetics.

Alteratives.

Anthelmintics.

Antizymotics.

Cathartics.

Astringents.

Diuretics.

Cerebral depressants.

Emmenagogues.

Cerebral excitants.

Motor depressants.

Motor excitants.

Restorative agents.

Tonics.

Topical agents.

Applicants for license to practice medicine should be familiar with the individual drugs in each class and be prepared to give the habitat, method of preparation, officinal preparations, physiological action, active principle, therapeutics, dose, antagonist, incompatibles, effects in poisonous doses and antidotes in case of poisoning.

## MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

BY EXAMINERS REPRESENTING THE HOMEOPATHIC STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, PHARMACOLOGY; IN GENERAL

**Homeopathic pharmacopœia.** Methods of preparing medicines.

Proving of drugs. Methods of administering medicines. Drug analogues and incompatibles. Weights and measures.

**Pathogeneses of drugs.** Characteristic and distinctive symptoms.

**Selection of the remedy.** Contrasts and comparisons in drug action. Conditions and concomitants as influencing therapeutics. Individualization in prescription.

**Toxicology.** Poisons, antidotes.

**Physiological effects, uses and doses of drugs.**







